

THE TOMB OF CHRIST

HAS BEEN A BATTLEFIELD FOR CENTURIES.

Monks Continue to Riot Over Resting Place of Prince of Peace—Arrangements Made with the Sultan.

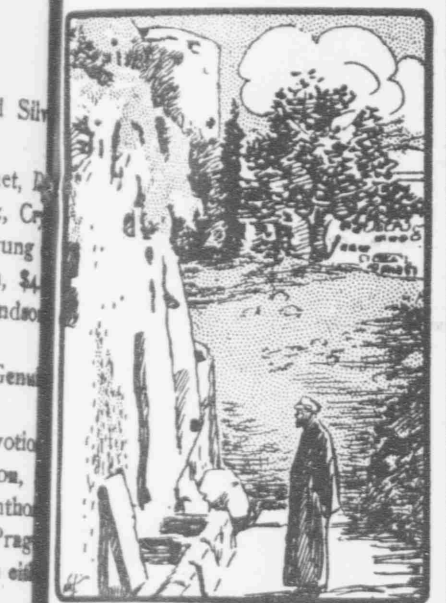
London.—In the one place in all the world where noise of strife should be forever hushed, and only sounds of peace be heard, men met in bloody battle recently. Crucifixes and censers were the weapons, Franciscan and Armenian monks were the combatants, and the scene of the struggle was the tomb of Christ.

For a brief time the battlefield of the crusades echoed again to the sound of clashing arms, the groans of the wounded, the cheers of the victors. But this was not a battle of religion against unbeliever, heathen against Christian. The contestants were monks sworn to teach the doctrines of the Prince of Peace.

The bone of contention is a desire to control the sainted sepulcher. It was this ambition that brought the crusaders swarming from all Europe, and now a form of the same desire has brought the monks of the Franciscan order and the Armenian branch forever at each other's throats.

They quarrel over the right to keep off the steps, and the Greeks, though they had little part in bringing the tomb of Christ under Christian control, have profited so skillfully by the quarrels of France with Turkey, that they have ingratiated themselves as their silent ally.

In this last battle one sacristan had his skull smashed in with a heavy hammer, and a number of the combatants went to hospitals for treatment. So frequent have the quarrels



Newly Discovered Tomb of Christ Near Jerusalem.

been in the last decade that often Turkish soldiers have been forced to intervene.

French, Greek and Italian consuls have at times been dragged into the controversies that resulted from these outbreaks. Apparently no permanent peace is ever to come to the tomb of Him who as his cardinal doctrine taught the law of peace.

For the events that made the tomb of Christ a permanent battleground the devout Helena and Emperor Constantine are indirectly responsible, though the motives that led them to Jerusalem were the holiest.

First Helena embraced Christianity, and then converted her son, Emperor Constantine. Once in the faith he made it his resolve that Jerusalem, city of the holiest deed in the world's history, should not be neglected. With reverent care Constantine and Helena sought out all the spots that were identified with the Holy Passion and erected on them churches and suitable memorials.

Over the spot where the cross was placed a chapel was erected, and the sacred wood itself was retained in Jerusalem by Helena and placed under the great basilica or church erected by Constantine over the place of Christ's burial.

The erection of these buildings, particularly the church, made Jerusalem a place of pilgrimage, such as it has remained to this day. For 300 peaceful years the cross remained at the Basilica, and nothing but the worshiping songs and prayers of the faithful resounded over the sacred stones.

In 614 warfare and slaughter came upon the holy spot. Jerusalem was stormed by the Persian king, Chosroes II. The Christians made their bravest defense at the door of the church, but were defeated, and the tomb of the Saviour was the prey of heathen. Fourteen years later, Emperor Heraclius regained possession of the tomb for the Christian faith.

Even the end of the wars between the infidels and the Christians did not bring peace, for the Saracen control was disputed by other heathen nations. The Mamelukes took the city in 1282. The Turks recovered it in 1517 by the valor of Sultan Selim. The son of this leader, Soliman, built the wall that now surrounds the city.

At last, being unable to occupy the home of the scenes of the Holy Passion, the Christian nations made an agreement with the sultan by which they ceded his right to control, but got in return permission to worship there, and to have the sacred basilica in charge of Christian priests.

But even this has not brought peace to the tomb, and strife and hatred still reign where only love and worship should be.

SAVES FORTUNE FROM WAGES.

Massachusetts Man Lays By \$10,000 from Meager Income.

Boston.—Octave Girard of Ware, Mass., boasts of a fortune of \$10,000 after working 27 years without missing a day for wages that were never more than \$1.25 a day. During this time Mr. and Mrs. Girard have brought 13 children into the world and cared for them well. They have lived thrifty, but not in a niggardly fashion, and Mrs. Girard's housewifely skill has done much to stretch her husband's income over such a large family.

For the last few years Girard has been a coachman, in Ware, but he has now retired to enjoy a life of



OCTAVE GIRARD.
(He Saved \$10,000 Out of Wages of \$1.25 a Day.)

ease. Systematic saving was Girard's rule. He was born in Canada, and in his youth was much impressed by the fact that the old folk usually were considered incumbents if they had no money. He says that while the young people took care of their parents, it was a burden for young married people, who had a right to their own lives and who had trials enough of their own to face without having to take on the support of the old folk. He resolved that no one need take care of him in his old age. He hustled to the United States with this idea in his mind, and arrived in Worcester, Mass., with only ten cents. He walked to Grafton, a distance of 16 miles, to get a job, and worked for a shoemaker for several years. Then he shipped on a whaling vessel and went around the world. When he returned he married a former sweetheart in Canada and settled down to save money. He saved a certain portion of his wages, no matter whether they increased or diminished, and when some of the children grew large enough to go to work they added to his savings by paying board money.

Mrs. Girard aided greatly in buying raw wool, washing it, carding it and spinning it into cloth for their clothes, instead of buying material from the stores. She also knew where and how to buy provisions, and a carefully tended market garden lessened the expenses of living.

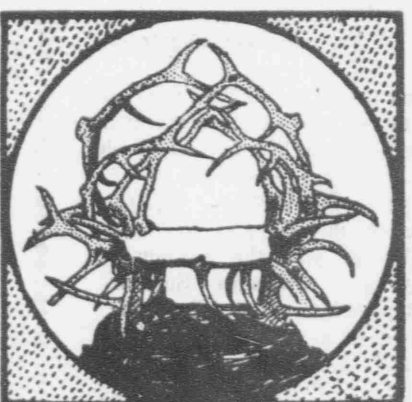
Mr. Girard has made only one investment, but that was a successful one. He bought a piece of property for \$900 and sold it a few years later for \$1,500, but he has not cared to make money in that way since. He has preferred to stick to his principle of systematic saving.

"Marry a woman for her practical commonsense instead of her doll face; leave liquor alone; have a steady job at small pay instead of an irregular job at large pay; don't increase your expenses as your salary increases," are the precepts which Mr. Girard lays down to the man who would accumulate a fortune.

REMARKABLE HORN SETTEE.

Trophies of the Chase Arranged in Ingenious Form.

San Antonio, Tex.—One of the most remarkable trophies of the chase is a settee which adorns the front gallery of a home in this city. It is



Unique Settee Made of Antlers.

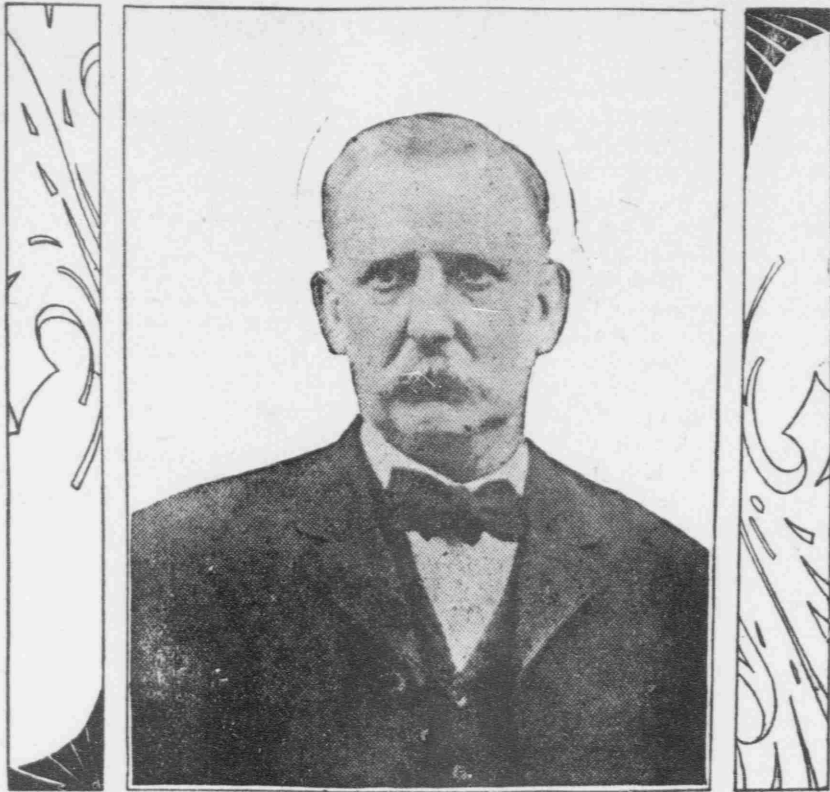
made of the antlers of deer and elk shot by the owner. These antlers are among the most perfect specimens to be found anywhere. The settee is wide enough to hold two persons and has a back that rises six feet above the floor. The antlers are bolted together and so arranged as to form a comfortable seat. Only antlers are used in the construction of this settee, even the seat being formed of smaller specimens. The arrangement of the settee is ingenious to a degree that makes it an object of deep interest to visitors. It was made many years ago as a curious and effective manner of preserving the trophies of the chase.

Student of Economics.

Agent—Why don't you own your home instead of paying rent?

Hardup—Because it's cheaper just now to pay rent.

Discovered Compound for Burning Ashes.



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

John Ellmore, a cobbler of Altoona, Pa., says that he has discovered a compound for burning ashes which will revolutionize the industrial world. He says that tests have demonstrated that ashes treated with the compound make a fire hotter and at the same time cheaper than the fire produced by the burning of coal. Should the new process prove practicable, it is asserted, the price of fuel, especially coal, will be reduced to but a fraction of its present cost. Another advantage claimed for the new compound is that it almost wholly does away with smoke.

COAL IN SPITZBERGEN

TO BOOM TRIAL MARRIAGES.

Society Incorporated in California to Further Its Practice.

ANTHRACITE DEPOSITS OF GREAT VALUE BEING WORKED.

Mines on West Coast Have Proved Most Profitable—First of Arctic Islands to Send Fuel to Market.

Washington.—The prospect brightens that Spitzbergen may become a source of anthracite of some importance. The more the archipelago is examined, the more promising, it is said, are the coal mining prospects along some of the coasts, and in a number of the valleys. The railway, which was built three years ago a little inland from Advent bay to bring coal down to the shore, is to be extended further into the main island to tap new sources of supply recently discovered. This is in about 78 degrees north latitude, or a little more than 800 statute miles from the north pole. In order to make the short railroad already in operation available the year around the miners built it all the way under cover. Many tons have been hauled down to the shore on these tracks to await the arrival of steamers that have carried several loads of excellent coal to European markets.

The chief discoveries of coal have been made in ice fiord, the deep indentation of the west coast, and especially in Advent bay, where the railroad was built. Here about 50 miners are living in small, warm dwellings. They have already proved the practicability of winter mining, and two years ago they installed electricity to illumine the long Arctic night in the coal mine, and in their little settlement, so that they may add to the coal output every month in the year. It was in Advent bay that Mr. Conway, who made the first crossing of Spitzbergen, replenished the coal supply of his little steamer 11 years ago.

The world will not be indifferent to any important coal resources which the Arctic regions may afford. Some day it may be drawing appreciable supplies from Greenland, and news of fresh discoveries of coal in any part of the accessible Arctic will be heard with interest.

Meanwhile Spitzbergen, the first of the Arctic islands to send coal to market and to be the goal of tourists every summer, is still a neglected waif whom none of the family of nations has yet sought to adopt. Some benevolent party of tourists may give it a flag of its own, unless the protection of one of the nations is extended over it.

Nitrate of Soda to Be Imported. Mobile, Ala.—The first cargo of nitrate of soda ever brought to this port has arrived on board the steamer Brantwood from Chili. Further shipments will follow to supply not only the territory adjacent, but those points in the middle west where the inland freight is cheaper than from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A few cargoes have been received at New Orleans during the past 18 months. Nitrate is used in this country for a variety of purposes, the principal ones being for the manufacture of powder and fertilizers; particularly in the latter field consumption of same has increased rapidly, especially in the south.

Chili, it is said, is the only country in the world where nitrate of commercial value is found.

Frisco Chinese to Open Bank. San Francisco.—Arrangements are almost complete for the organization of a commercial bank to be financed and conducted entirely by Chinese merchants of this community. The bank will be known as the Canton bank. So far \$200,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed, and it is the intention of the directors to incorporate with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

IOWA CITY GETS FAME

FORT DODGE'S MOCK MARRIAGE ACT A NATIONAL JOKE.

Document Which Terrorized Bachelors and Spinsters Credited to Mayor—Best Ad. for Town Since Cardiff Giant.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Not since the days of the Cardiff giant has Fort Dodge had such signal distinction heaped upon it as has been conferred through the introduction of the marriage ordinance in the city council recently. Not long ago people who did not know that there was such a place as Fort Dodge, Ia., are to-day talking about it. From almost every state in the union letters have poured in, either condemning the ordinance or upholding its originator in his purposes. The past few days the mayor's mail has been burdened with an unusually large number of letters from girls, who have asked him to put them in correspondence with some of the more eligible bachelors of the city, whom the mayor declares are growing entirely too numerous.

As is commonly the case with the unheard-of, some small incident can be traced to the beginning as the prime mover that suggested the idea, and the marriage ordinance in this case is in no wise an exception. It all came from a small matter originating with the police force. On the force are two bachelors, Peter McCabe and John Qualey, who have had to endure the expense of all "layoff" on account of the other members being married, and the mayor favored them. Both of these men protested at the discrimination, and at last the mayor suggested that the only way in which



S. J. BENNETT.
(Fort Dodge, Ia., Mayor Alleged Author of Mock Marriage Ordinance.)

they could be placed on an even footing with the other members of the department was for them to get married. They again protested that it was not reasonable that they should be singled out for compulsory marriage and no one else, whereupon the mayor declared that he would make the thing general.

No one who looks at Mayor Bennett's picture would pick him out as a joker, but there is not a man in all Iowa who enjoys a joke more than he. It was not intended that the ordinance should have any further attention, and while the local papers used it as a feature of the council proceedings, there was nothing more thought of it until outside papers copied it and letters of inquiry began to arrive. From that on the joke grew to such proportions that marked copies of papers and letters from all over the United States were addressed to the mayor. Probably no one person has enjoyed this huge fiasco more than he, and many are the hearty laughs he has had over letters addressed to him.

For years there has been a deadly strife between Fort Dodge and Waterloo for supremacy. Just recently Waterloo has enjoyed the distinction of a street car strike which has won for it a larger portion of metropolitan distinction. Fort Dodge could not stand idly by and permit her hated rival to acquire these newly achieved honors and make no effort to outdistance her. The outside papers asked for more news regarding the marriage ordinance, and here was the opportunity for which the reputation builders of the city were looking. Miss Jenny Cameron, principal of the Castlewood private schools for children, was created a leader of the spinsters in opposition to the ordinance. Jennie was made to hold mass meetings, boycott a mythical department store with a mythical manager, and Charles Swift, another fictitious personage, was made to take up the opposition in behalf of the bachelors. And thus the story of the ordinance and its effect, resulting in the agitation and scenes, was fostered and added to until every daily paper from coast to coast has given space to more or less of the reports sent out.

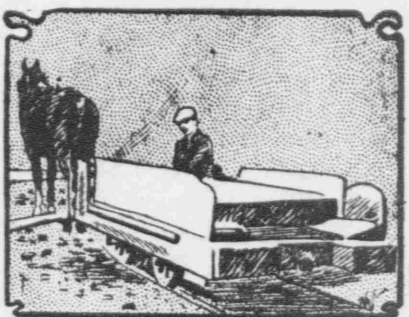
Throughout it all there has been the very best of humor, and no one has been in anywise injured. All past history of the Cardiff giant and the hobo convention have been surpassed in notoriety and fame achieved through a simple little joke in the form of a mock ordinance which was read at a regular session of the council.

Women buy fewer umbrellas now, notwithstanding they risk their brightest finery outdoors without such means of protection against the wet. They rely upon refuge in tearooms, omnibuses and the underground railways in case of rainy weather suddenly coming upon them.

MULE AMBULANCE FOR MINES.

Car to Be Used in Pennsylvania to Aid the Injured.

Pittsburg.—Car ambulances, drawn by mules, are to be introduced in the hard coal mines of Pennsylvania to facilitate the work of the First Aid to the Injured Corps, when accidents occur far from the mine openings. The body of the ambulance cars is similar to those of the ordinary mine car, but between the two platforms are sets of springs which prevent jarring as the car is moved. On the upper platform two upholstered stretchers are placed side by side, and the car is so arranged that either stretcher may be used separately. The



Ambulance to Be Used in Mines.

sides of the cars are also unholstered, and so built that when once an injured man is placed on the stretchers he is held firmly and suffers the smallest amount of movement while being taken to the surface.

When the outer air is reached the stretchers may be taken off the car without disturbing the accident victim at all, and be carried to the hospital in an ambulance without moving the sufferer from the stretcher on which he was first placed. Each car has a full emergency equipment of rubber and woolen blankets, a medical case containing bandages, ointments, stimulants, means for stopping flow of blood and splints for broken limbs. Competitions for prizes, organized by the mine owners, between First Aid Corps are becoming frequent in the anthracite regions, and surprising skill is shown by the miner-doctors in the work for which they are thoroughly drilled by the companies' physicians.

CHICAGO'S NEW POSTMASTER.

State Senator Campbell Named to Succeed Busse.

Chicago.—Senator Daniel A. Campbell of the Twenty-first district has been appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Fred A. Busse as postmaster of Chicago.

Daniel A. Campbell was born in Elgin, Ill., June 23, 1863, but he received his education in the Chicago public schools and at the Chicago college of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and since that time he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and to legislative duties at Springfield. Mr. Campbell was first elected to the general assembly as a house member in 1893. Two years later he was elected to the



DANIEL A. CAMPBELL.
(Successor to Fred A. Busse as Postmaster of Chicago.)

senate and has served continuously from that time to this. He was last re-elected in November, 1906.

He is known as "the silent man" and his leadership in the Illinois senate of late years has been absolute. The present organization of the senate is probably the strongest in the country.

Senator Campbell is a member of the Republican executive committee of Cook county and has long been a factor in local politics.

Ordered to Sew Up Their Pockets.

The amusing fact was elicited in the house of commons recently that a regimental order of the royal garrison artillery, First Scottish sub-district, was issued on March 1, which required officers commanding companies to report not later than March 5 that all trouser pockets of non-commissioned officers and men under their command had been sewn up or removed, says the London Express.

Neglect of the order was to entail a regimental entry on the conduct of any non-commissioned officer or man concerned.

Mr. H. C. Lea, who drew the attention of the secretary of state for war to the remarkable order, was informed by Mr. Haldane that instructions had been given to cancel it.